

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

(SUCCESSOR TO THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.)

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MONTREAL, 1st JULY, 1893

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NOTE AND COMMENT.

Lieut. Colonels Mattice, Aylmer, and Pope retired from the service on the first of the month under the order abolishing brigade majors. Whatever the merits of the change may be from an economic point of view, there is no denying that the summary removal from their appointments of these officers for no fault of their own is a great hardship. Great sympathy has been expressed in the Montreal district at the retirement of Lieut. Col Mattice,

and it is not to be wondered at considering his long and faithful service in the force, his undoubted ability as a staff officer and his popularity socially. Many of his friends were anxious to use political influence with the government to secure his retention in the service in some suitable position or another, but the gallant Colonel's soldierly instincts rebelled against such an interference. It is to be sincerely hoped in the interest of the force that we are not going to be treated to the spectacle of a gallant officer thrown upon the world after spending the best years of his life in the service, a service by the bye, which does not provide sufficiently generous emoluments to admit of its officers putting something away towards a rainy day. We feel confident that the Minister of Militia can be depended upon to see that justice is done to the officers concerned.

* * * *

We thoroughly sympathize with our correspondent who pitches into Montreal regiments for not making it a point to give the Bisley Team a fitting send-off when they go on board their ship. Everything that is possible should be done to lend importance to the team, not merely for the purpose of encouraging the members of the team themselves, but to keep up public interest in the annual expedition of Canada's crack shots to Bisley and to make the position on the team all the more attractive to the younger shots in the service. To win a place on the team is really to win one of the most coveted prizes of the D. R. A. and anything that can be done to make the prize more attractive by the addition of a little glory in the way of brass band music should be done.

Most of the regiments have completed their annual training, have passed their annual inspections, have sent in the paysheets (this latter hardly worth the trouble by the bye) and will now diligently set themselves to work to hibernate until the next drill season begins. Upon the occasions of such incidents as rifle matches there may be some signs of life shown in some regiments, but in many cases all military work is suspended for nearly a year, and, in fact in the cases of the much abused rural corps, for nearly two years. In the opinion of men who have given any attention to the militia this practice of entirely dropping regimental work just so soon as the regiments have passed their annual inspections is one of the greatest evils of the present system. During the period between the close of one drill season and the commencement of the next our rural corps, absolutely, and the city corps to a very large extent exist only on paper. There are perhaps half a dozen corps in the country besides the permanently embodied corps to whom this does not apply, but their number is so small that they do nothing else but prove the rule.

* * * *

There ought to be some means devised to keep the militiaman in touch with his corps during the intermission. A great deal of suitable drilling weather is wasted in the autumn, which could be utilized to advantage if we could but get the men interested. A well known Ontario officer, writing to the Military Gazette, expresses the belief that ninety-nine per-cent of the militia could easily be got out in the late autumn months for a couple of days field operations. No doubt one of the things the militia needs most is some

WINNIPEG.

The final inspection of the Ninetieth Battalion on Winnipeg Rifles took place last night on the Hudson Bay flats, the different companies having been previously inspected by the deputy adjutant-general, and judging from the number of spectators present, the battalion has lost none of its popularity with the citizens. The space allotted to the sight seers was well patronized, more especially than position of Main St. overlooking the flats, there being not less than 1,000 people present, who seemed to take great interest in the various movements. The battalion paraded shortly before 8 o'clock, and marched to the rendezvous, on the Hudson Bay flats, where the usual preliminary movements previous to the arrival of the inspecting officer were gone through.

Col. Villiers, D.A.G., accompanied by his staff, Capt. Gardiner, "B" Troop, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lieut. Schneider, Winnipeg Troop of Dragoons, and Lieut. Hosmer, "B" Troop, Royal Canadian Dragoons, upon arriving was received with a general salute. The battalion then went through the following movements: Marched past in column, in quarter column, and at the double, wheeled in quarter column to the left, formed line to the left on the rear Co. advanced in review order, gave the general salute, formed in echelon and company squares to receive cavalry, formed for the attack, advanced in skirmishing order, firing several volleys, finishing up with the charge. The battalion was laying not a great distance from Main street when this order was given, and some amusement was caused by the scampering of those closest to the men, who did not halt till they had carried the "heights."

Of the various movements it is not possible to speak in unqualified praise, as some of them were characterized by very ragged work, this being particularly noticeable in the march past at the double. It looked as though they had mistaken the ordinary double music and were marching to a very lively rendering of the familiar air of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay." What with a great amount of arm swinging, unequal marching and unsteadiness of weapons, the march past was anything but well done. However, in the movements following a greater amount of steadiness was noticeable, some of the revolutions being very creditably performed.

The battalion was afterwards put through line and column movements by Major Arnold. After a short rest the men were formed in companies and headed by the band, paraded up Main street as far as Portage avenue, along the avenue to Kennedy street, thence to the drill hall on Broadway, and were mustered by Lieut-Col. Peebles, district paymaster.

They mustered in the hall shortly after when the strength of the battalion on parade was found to be as follows:

	Files.	Sgts.	Offi.
A company	24	3	3
B company	15	3	2
C company	14	3	3
D company	17	3	2
E company	12	3	2
F company	16	3	2
G company	17	3	2
H company	16	4	2
	—	—	—
	181	25	18

Besides this number there was a total attendance of the band of twenty-three men, and of the staff twelve. The field officers present were, Col. Boswell, commanding; Majors Ruttan and Arnold and Captain and adjutant Billman. A detachment of mounted men kept the field in an efficient manner, no small task on such an occasion. Altogether the inspection passed off very nicely, and the battalion is to be congratulated on its general appearance and efficiency.—Winnipeg Free Press, June 30th.

UNDER CANVASS.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 13.—The several corps of the militia force of the Second Military District ordered out arrived in camp to-day, and to-night the tents, will shelter 2,000 men and more. The 44th was the first corps to put in an appearance, five companies of that battalion arriving by rail shortly before noon. Two hours later the 31st, of Grey county, and the Toronto field battery were landed from the Chicora, and crossed the wide commons to their respective quarters. Shortly afterwards the Garden City, from Burlington, brought the 20th. The 39th and four companies of the 19th came in by train arriving by route march. The Hamilton Field Battery marched in from St. Catharines. The 2nd Dragoons arrived in troops A troop, St. Catharines, B troop, St. Ann's; D troop, Queenstown, and E troop Welland, by route march, and C. troop, Burford, by train.

As in former years the infantry lines occupy the central position. To the right of the infantry, on the edge of the oak bush, are the cavalry lines, and to the left the artillery lines. To the left of the artillery position are located the brigade headquarters, and to the rear of the artillery lines the brigade offices. The canteens extend along the rear of the whole encampment.

There is a wide difference in strength between the infantry battalions. The 44th is the weakest in camp and the 31st the strongest. Every company of the latter corps is full. Following is a complete statement in detail of the force under canvass:—

The Brigade Staff—

Commandant, Lieut.-Col. Otter, D. A. G. brigade major, Lieut.-Col. Gray; camp adjutant, Major Buchanan, R.C.R.I.; supply officer, Major McLaren, 13th Battalion; musketry instructor, Capt. and Brevet-Major Manley, Royal Grenadiers, assistant musketry instructor, Lieut. Lorie, R.C.R.I.; camp quartermaster, Capt. Multon, Q.O.R.; principal medical officer, Dr. Strange, R.C.R.I.; orderly officer, Major Stuart, 13th Battalion.

Infantry—

No. 2 company, R.C.R.I.—Capt. and Adjutant McDougall, Lieut. Fiset, and 102 non-coms. and men.

The 19th Battalion—

19th Battalion, Lincoln—Lieut. Col. Carlisle, Major Hiscott, M.P.P., Major W. H. Day; paymaster, Capt. Dawson, adjutant, Capt. Thairs, quartermaster, Capt. Groves; surgeon, W. H. Merritt.

No. 1 company—Capt. Malloy and 25 non-coms. and men.

No. 2 company—Capt. Campbell and 34 non-coms. and men.

No. 3 company—Capt. Moore, and 33 non-coms. and men.

No. 4 company—Capt. Vosburgh, and 28 non-coms. and men.

No. 5 company—Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Fitzgerald and 24 non-coms. and men.

No. 6 company—Capt. Hiscott, and 30 non-coms. and men.

• • • •

The Lorne Rifles—

20th Battalion or Lorne Rifles (Halton)—Lieut.-Col. Kerns, M.P.P.; Majors Appelbe and Goodwillie; paymaster Capt. Barber; adjutant Major Fox; quartermaster, Capt. Grant; Surgeon Freeman.

No. 1 company—Capt. Collingworth, Lt. McDonald and 30 non-coms. and men.

No. 2 company—Capt. Noble, Lieut. Matthews and 30 non-coms. and men.

No. 3 company—Capt. Moore, Lieut. Bradley, and 31 non-coms. and men.

No. 4 company—Capt. Beattie, Lieut. McGibbon, and 32 non-coms. and men.

No. 5 company—Capt. Galloway, Lieut. Kerns and 29 non-coms. and men.

No. 6 company—Not out.

No. 7 company—Capt. and Brevet-Major Panton, Lieut. Henderson and 31 non-coms. and men.

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The 31st of Grey.

31st, or "Gray" Battalion—Lieut. Col. Brodie; majors, Lieut.-Col. Telford and Major Rorke, M.P.P.; paymaster, Capt. Masson; adjutant, Major Campbell; quartermaster, Capt. McIntosa; Assistant Surgeon Oklaam.

No. 1 company—Capt. Spencer, Lieut. Griff and 42 non-coms. and men.

No. 2 company—Capt. Cleland, Lieut. McLean and 42 non-coms. and men.

No. 3 company—Capt. McKnight, Lieuts. Telfor and Hunter and 42 non-coms. and men.

No. 4 company—Capt. McGirr, Lieuts. Ramage and Hunter and 42 non-coms. and men.

No. 5 company—Lieut. Bennett, in command, Lieut. McKenzie and 42 non-coms. and men.

No. 6 company—Capt. Sproule, Lieut. Jamieson and 42 non-coms. and men.

No. 7 company—Capt. Rorke, Lieuts. Rorke and Cross and 42 non-coms. and men.

• • • •

The 39th of Norfolk—

39th, or "Norfolk" Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel Coombs; Majors Campbell and Nork; paymaster Tweedale; Adjutant Cap. Atkinson; Quartermaster Luscombe; Surgeon Stewart.

No. 1 company—Capt. Curtis; Lieuts. Purcell and Livingstone and 40 non-coms. and men.

No. 2 company—Capt. Petit, Lieuts. Lewis and Misener, and 42 non-coms. and men.

No. 3 company—Capt. Price and 39 non-coms. and men.

No. 4 company—Capt. Matthews and 36 non-coms. and men.

No. 5 company—Capt. Langs and 33 non-coms. and men.

No. 6 company—Capt. Renton, Lieut. Rutherford and 40 non-coms. and men.

No. 7 company—Capt. Bayley, Lieut. Martin and 35 non-coms. and men.

No. 8 company—Not out.

The Welland Battalion—

44th, or "Welland" Battalion—Lieut. Col. Morin, Major Raymond; paymaster, Major Bender, Adjutant, Lieut. Hill; quartermaster Major Clark; Surgeon Oliver.

No. 1 company—Capt. Vandersluys and 16 non-coms. and men.

No. 2 company—Not out.

No. 3 company—Capt. Greenwood, Lieut. Pickard and 16 non-coms. and men.

No. 4 company—Capt. Cruikshank and 30 non-coms. and men.

No. 5 company—Capt. Cohoe and 25 non-coms. and men.

No. 6 company—Capt. McMicking, Lieut. D. J. C. Munro and 30 non-coms. and men.

No. 7 company—Capt. Edgeworth and 29 non-coms. and men.

No. 8 company—Capt. Barwell and 11 non-coms. and men.

* * * *

Calvary.—

2nd Dragoons—Lieut. Col. Buchner; paymaster, Major Currie; adjutant, Capt. Baldwin; quartermaster, Capt. Sheppard; Surgeon Warren, Veterinary Surgeon Elliott.

A troop—Capt. Gregory, Lieuts. Stull and Lampman; 42 non-coms. officers and men and 35 horses.

B troop—Capt. and Brevet Major Burch, Lieuts. Burch and Patterson; 42 non-coms. officers and men and 35 horses.

C troop—Capt. Jones, Lieuts. Muir and Fraser; 40 non-coms. officers and men and 37 horses.

D troop—Capt. Servos, Lieuts. Lampman and Johnson; 41 non-coms. and men and 35 horses.

E troop—Capt. Ferguson, Lieuts. Palmer and Denison.

Governor-General's Body Guard—40 non-coms. and men and 35 horses.

* * * *

Artillery—

Toronto Field Battery—Major Mead, Capt. Irving, Lieut. Myles, Second Lieut. Armstrong, Surgeon Elliott, Veterinary Surgeon Smith, 74 non-coms. and men, 4 guns and 29 horses.

* * * *

Hamilton Field Battery—Lieut.-Col. Van Wagner, Capt. Hendrie, Lieut. Dufferin, Surgeon Osborne, 74 non-coms. and men 4 guns and 29 horses.

Niagara, June 20th.—In contrast to the regulars of No. 2 company, R.C.R.I., the men of the volunteer battalions continue to succumb to the heat, and accidents, not of a serious nature, are still not infrequent among them. The brigade hospital is much overcrowded this afternoon, 25 new patients having been brought in yesterday and to-day.

The officers of the 19th Battalion have invited the officers of the 65th Regiment of National Guards of the state of New York, located at Buffalo, and Lieut.-Col. Otter and Lieut.-Col. Gray, of the brigade staff, to mess dinner to-morrow night. The Americans have accepted the invitation, but it is just possible that the

trouble at Tonawanda may interfere with their visit.

At the October camp, 1891, the 31st Battalion of Infantry won the Gzowski Cup, and the officers of the corps are quite confident that their regiment will be successful in this year's contest. Certainly, the corps is a fine one. It is the largest on the field numerically, and the men generally are of good physique. No. 5 company is known as "The Chatworth Stalwarts." The average height of the men of the company is 6 feet 1 inch, only four privates being under five feet 10 inches. Capt. McDonald, who is not out this year, stands 6 feet 4 inches, and Lieut. Bennett, in command, and Lieuts. Smith and Mackenzie are all big men.

A number of battalion officers are endeavoring to arrange a rifle match with the officers of the United States troops now encamped to the vicinity of Fort Niagara across the river. Considering that there are on the field such crack shots as Major Manley, Royal Grenadiers; Capt. McMicking, 44th; Capt. Panton, 20th, Lieut. Grigg, 31st, and many other expert riflemen, there is very little doubt that the Canadians will win if the match comes off.

Several of the corps on the field are much below regulation strength, and there is a general feeling among the officers in camp that this defect can only be remedied in future years by increasing the men's pay. At present an infantry private gets 50 cents a day, and at this or any other time of the year it is difficult to find men who will leave their regular employment for such a meagre pitance. The law allows a county or a municipality to subsidize local battalions, and in this provision largely lies the hope of strengthening and rendering more efficient the militia of Canada. The truth of this statement is borne out by the fact that the 31st, of Grey, every company of which is over strength, is subsidized by the local County Council to the extent of \$1,000. Let the county councilmen all over Canada take pattern.

Eleven members of the Queen's Own bicycle corps wheeled in from Hamilton at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and on arriving at headquarters, Capt. Bennett in command, was entertained.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT CAMP.

The Sixth District Camp at St. Johns was not a complete success, only one corps of the old district, the 8th Battalion, St. Hyacinthe, being present, and then only a poor muster for five companies, not over 160. The other corps present is the 55th Battalion, Megantic Light Infantry, formerly of the Fifth District, who are up to strength, and although the greater number do not know much about drill, still as far as physique is concerned they made a good showing. The camp is a divided one. The 84th are stationed on the north side of the barracks and the 55th and the St. Johns men on the south side, while the staff tents are just above. The roster is as follows:—

Commandant—Lieut. Colonel d'Orsonnens, D.A.G., M.D. No. 6,

Brigade Major—Lieut. A. O. Fages, R. C. R.I.

Principal medical officer—Surgeon-Major Campbell, R.C.R.I.

Supply officer—Lieut.-Col. F. M. Pope, B.M., No. 6 M.D.

Quartermaster—Captain L. E. Frenette, R.C.R.I.

Musketry instructor—Capt. W. R. Fraser, 53rd Battalion,

Attached to R.S., of I.—Lieut. J. B. McCrae, P.W.R.; Lieut. J. P. Landry, 61st; Lieut. A. Gilbert, 89th Battalion.

55th Battalion, Megantic—Lieut.-Col. W. J. Ward; Major, Wm. Thompson; Major Oswald Hunter; paymaster, Captain G. A. McKenzie; adjutant, Captain Thos. McKenzie; surgeon, Wm. Thompson; quartermaster, Captain T. A. Porter,

No. 1 Company—Captain E. Lipsey, Lieut. James Lipsey.

No. 2 Company—Lieut. F. L. C. Austin.

No. 3 Company—Captain Wm. J. Briggs, Lieut. C. W. Lyster.

No. 4 Company—Captain James Watkins.

No. 5 Company—Captain A. P. Pelletier, Lieut. G. N. Sampson, Second Lieut. H. Gravel.

No. 6 Company—Capt. F. Carrol, Lieut. A. Beattie.

84th Battalion, St. Hyacinthe—Lieut.-Col. A. Denis; Major, M. McDonald; paymaster, E. Morin; Adj.-Capt. G. d'Orsonnens (80th Battalion, attached), Surgeon F. Despars, Quartermaster D. Beauvais.

No. 1 Company—Capt. Cote, Lieut. Morin,

No. 2 Company—Capt. L. M. Morin, Lieut. C. Waitney.

No. 3 Company—Capt. A. Brosseau, Lt. J. A. P. Gendron.

No. 4 Company—Capt. Capt. A. Johnson, Lieut. M. Gervais, Second Lieut. F. X. A. Paradis.

No. 5 Company—Capt. N. A. Marauda, Lieut. Berthiaume.

Non-commissioned brigade staff—Acting brigade sergeant-major, Sergt. Roberts; acting brigade hospital sergeant, Sergt. Cotton; supply sergeant, Sergt. Lamontagne; acting quartermaster-sergeant, Pte. Guerin of B company R.C.R.I. The men of the same company also do police duty.

D. R. A. PRIZE LIST.

A Good Many Changes Made—The Martini Only to be Used.

The prize list for the annual competition of the Dominion Rifle association, which opens at the Rideau ranges Ottawa on Monday, 28th has been completed and will be printed and distributed in the course of radical changes from former years. In the first place the Snider rifle disappears altogether, the Martini alone being used. Entrance fees will not include ammunition, as they did last year, and competitors will have to purchase on the range at 15 cents per package the ammunition (English 1885) provided by the association. The number and value of prizes on the Nursery have been reduced to be in keeping with the number of entries. In the Hamilton Powder company match the

number of prizes and cash have been increased, and the same course has been pursued in the Dominion of Canada the Minister of Militia the Kirkpatrick (late Rideau) and the Henshaw. In the Macdougall the number of prizes has been incorporated with the Henshaw. In the Dominion of Canada match has been placed a cup or trophy presented by Messrs. Davis & Sons, of Montreal, to be competed for by teams from corps or battalions having six members competing for individual prizes, whose scores shall collectively make the highest aggregate. The Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister of militia with his wonted generosity, has added \$100 to the Minister of Militia's match, to be given as the three first individual prizes, \$50, \$30 and \$20. The Challenge cup presented by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, and ex-president of the D. R. A., has been placed as the chief prize in the team match instituted in connection with the late Rideau match, the teams to be composed of active militia men from each of the military districts, the cup to be held for the year by the D. A. G. of the district to which the winning team belongs. The Henshaw match will be shot at 200 yards, 7 rounds, standing, and 15 rounds at 600 yards, any position. An increase has been made in the number and value of the prizes in the Gzowski and B. C. Shield matches, and the regulations and conditions have been revised and rewritten. A change will be made in the target to be used, and also in the scoring. Lt.-Col. Hood, late commanding the 5th Royal Scots, has offered a prize for competition for "activity and precision" on the lines of the "Mappin" at Bisley; four men in "drill order" to form a team, who shall run over a certain course, overcome certain obstacles and fire seven rounds at 500 yards, and the same number at 400 yards, then making their way back to the starting point, doing the whole in six minutes. The Nursery aggregate has been retained, and the number of prizes and cash increased. In the Lansdowne aggregate the prizes have been increased from five to eight. The regulations as to uniform will be interpreted more strictly than in the past; rifles will be tested more frequently, and slings will have to conform to the regulation pattern. Only service revolvers will be permitted, as fancy revolvers and pistols will be excluded. The Bisley match has been dropped. The cash offered amounts to \$7,000.

The following gives fuller details each match:—

Nursery—Rounds 5; range 500 yards; prizes, 62; value, \$301. Entrance fee 50 cents.

Hamilton Powder Company match—Rounds 7; range 500 yards; prizes, 89; value \$520. Entrance fee 50 cents.

Macdougall cup—Rounds 5 each at 400 and 600 yards; prizes, cup and 86 indi-

vidual prizes; value \$530. Entrance fee 50 cents.

Dominion of Canada match—Rounds 7 each; at 200, 400 and 600 yards; prizes, Davis cup and 100 prizes; value, \$657. Entrance fee \$1.

Walker Batt. match—Rounds 7 each at 200, 500 and 600 yards; 6 team and one individual prizes; prizes, 2 cups and \$198. Entrance fee, \$5 per team.

Minister of Militia match—Rounds 7 each; at 500 and 600 yards; prizes, cup and 7 team 81 individual; value, \$670. Entrance fee, team, \$3; individual, 50 cents.

Kirkpatrick match—Rounds 10 each at 500 and 600 yards; cup, 4 team and 90 individual prizes; value \$704. Entrance fee, teams \$3; individuals 50 cents.

Henshaw—Rounds 7 at 200 yards and 15 at 600; prizes 90; value \$560. Entrance fee 50 cents.

Gzowski Military matches—Conditions as usual; cup and 7 team prizes; value \$245. Entrance fee \$5 per team.

British Challenge Shield—Usual conditions; shield and 7 team prizes; value \$185. Entrance fee, \$3 per team.

Hood match—Rounds 7; ranges 400 and 500 yards; 1st prize a pair of engravings. Entrance fee \$2.

Nursery aggregate, for highest score in Nursery, Hamilton Powder company Kirkpatrick and Minister of Militia matches—Prizes 30; value \$150. Entrance fee 25 cents.

Lansdowne aggregate, for highest scores in Hamilton Powder company, Minister of Militia, Kirkpatrick and Henshaw matches—Cup and 18 prizes; value \$200. Entrance fee \$2 per team.

Grand aggregate, for highest scores in Hamilton Powder company, Macdougall, Dominion of Canada, Minister of Militia, Kirkpatrick and Henshaw matches—Prizes 100; value \$600. Entrance fee \$1.

Governor General's match, to be competed for by highest 60 in grand aggregate—Rounds 7; ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; badges and 3 prizes, \$250, \$150, \$100. Entrance fee \$1.

London Merchants' cup, for provincial teams of 8—Rounds 7; ranges 200 500 and 600 yards; 2 prizes, value \$180, Entrance fee \$10 per team.

Extra series A—Rounds 5; range 500 yards; 35 prizes, value \$200. Entrance fee 40 cents;

Extra series B—Rounds 5; range 600 yards 35 prizes, value \$200, Entrance fee 40 cents,

Extra series C—Rounds 7; range 800 yards; 35 prizes, value \$200. Entrance fee 50 cents.

Extra series D—Rounds 7; range 900 yards; 35 prizes, value \$200. Entrance fee 50 cents.

Revolver match—Particulars not settled.

THE BISLEY TEAM.

THE BISLEY TEAM.

The Bisley team has arrived safely in England, and we may expect to hear from them any day. The team is a good one.

The records of some of the members should be interesting.

"Have Britons forgotten how to fight?"

—N. Y. Herald.

The answer to such question comes singing through my veins.

Match, if you can, the gallant men at Balaklava plains

That rode to death as jauntily as to a summer fete.

Tell no such tale that Britons fail; go, look at Delhi's gate,

A month before, and Hodgsons corps' three hundred Island men,

Worn with hard fighting and worse fare encamped within the glen.

'Aye' pitched their tents trenched round about as if they meant to stay,

The Anglo Saxon bulldog breed that naught could fight away,

And to thirty thousand devils straight-way sent the summons grand

"Open your gates!" Lay down your arms!" the avengers are at hand.

Talk of old Trojans deeds of fame, and rhyme Hellenic lays!

This puts your fables all to shame—this truth of modern days,

The brightest glory page of yore, is wanting deed so bold,

Borne farther still, as you shall see, when all my tale is told.

For day by day more heroes came to swell the gallant few,

Thirsting for vengeance on the fiends who wives and daughters slew,

Until eight thousand desperate men before the walls at bay

Like hounds in leash, the game in sight were maddened by delay.

Before the accursed city men lived but for the sight

When Delhi's day of infamy should end in fearful night.

Men were there who saw their own butchered before their eyes

Had heard their wives expiring groan their outraged daughters cries

Had seen their babes hacked limb from limb, tossed through the hooting town

And lived through all, for only this, to hunt their murderers down.

Some then had stood at Wheelers well and swore that oath so dread,

Fresh from "the bloody barrack yard" heaped with its outraged dead,

Some saw the crimson finger marks in Cawnpore's awful room,

Where twice a hundred innocents had met a fearful doom.

Their very feet were crusted with the blood upon the floor,

Blood of her babes and mothers the nations sacred gore.

The taint of slaughtered British blood that never called in vain

For vengeance on its murderers to wipe away the stain.

And now from Lucknow's leagured town from Cawnpore's bloody fight

Those who had fought with Outram on Hyderabad's height

From near and far came hurrying as hunters to a "meet"

And hemmed the demons round about in this their last retreat,

Each had a tale of horror some fearful
 debt to pay
 That turned their blood to fire, that bent
 their mind to slay
 Was this a time for pity, they thought
 of other times
 They saw the accursed city in the triumph
 of her crimes
 And moodily they waited while day by
 day went by
 With pent up vengeance glistening from
 every sullen eye.

Against such odds what could men do,
 no guns to breach the wall
 Forth went the cry for stormers the hated
 place must fall
 But Lawrence feared the trial with only
 one to four
 And strove to calm the spirit that was
 chafing them so sore
 At last the welcome order came "prepare
 for the attack"
 "Volunteers for storming" and not a man
 held back.
 Our General rode along the line in a silent
 thoughtful way
 Almost a whisper might be heard through-
 out that vast array
 As in a calm and measured tone the loved
 lips slowly spake
 "I have a desperate errand and desperate
 men 'twill take.

Three lives may save a thousand in such
 an evil strait
 For e'er our stormers charge the town we
 must blow up yon gate
 Our country will remember those who fall
 in strife to-day
 The nations legacy their names will never
 pass away
 It grieves me to the soul to ask yet duty
 knows no fear
 Step from the ranks who would be they
 the stormers path to clear
 And then there was the proudest sight
 that British eyes could see
 He could have had a thousand where he
 but asked for three.

Out of the midst of the willing throng
 young Salkelds was the name
 Chosen because he best knew to lay the
 powder train
 A cornet in the sappers his soldier days
 were passed
 In learning how to plant the mine, or
 plant the deadly blast.
 This gave him proud preeminence, this
 marked him as the man
 That Curtius like should give his life in
 Britain's hero van.
 And now his friends press round him a last
 farewell to take
 And hands that had dealt the stoutest
 blows like women's hands do shake,
 Eyes that have never blanched at death
 grow strangely moist and dim
 And deep and manly voices are soft and
 low to him.

All over, one last look at earth he quickly
 takes his place
 Before the eager thousands stripped close
 as for a race.
 Aye 'twas a fearful moment the boldest
 held his breath
 All eyes were turned on him who ran
 to almost certain death.

Death in his hand—death all around—a
 thousand deaths before
 Could not appal the stoutest heart that
 hero ever bore
 For love of dear old Motherland his soul
 despised them all
 A nations hopes on every step he ran to-
 ward the way
 The foe that paused in wonder at the
 strangely seeming sight
 But for an anxious moment now guessed
 their errand right.
 And faster flew the iron hail great gun
 and minies crack
 Sent hissing messengers of death about
 his desperate track.

"But on he goes" yet on, his comrades
 prayers are not in vain
 And yet untouched "Great God" he's down
 but staggers up again
 His fall drew forth as deep a groan, his
 rise as grand a cheer
 He presses on—"he's hit again" near to
 the wall, so near.
 Too much for British blood to bear, ranks
 break with vengeful yell
 And stormers to the front sweep on to
 where their hero fell
 But ere they steady into line they see
 him rise again
 And stagger on toward the wall bleeding
 from every vein
 They saw him lay the powder down, they
 heard a sullen roar
 And Delhi and their vengeance lay in the
 path before.

—EDWARD CLUFF, formerly of Ottawa.

* * *

Major F. H. Hartt is from New Brun-
 swick and is a thoroughly representative
 officer and rifle shot of that province.
 He has but recently completed twenty
 years active work both as a militia man
 and as a rifleman. In 1872 he enrolled
 in the ranks of the 62nd St. John Fus-
 iliers and at once took up the pastime
 of rifle-shooting with enthusiasm. He
 shortly afterwards was elected a sergeant
 of his company and in 1875 received a
 lieutenant's commission, qualifying at the
 regimental competition held that year.
 In the meantime he had regularly com-
 peted at the county and provincial matches
 and in 1876 with four other New Brun-
 swickers (before the days of a New Brun-
 swick team), competed at Ottawa in the
 D.R.A. matches and won a place on the
 Canadian team for Wimbledon. He ac-
 cordingly crossed to England as a member
 of the team of 1877, having just pre-
 viously been promoted to a captaincy. Cap-
 tain Hartt was fairly successful at Wim-
 bledon and formed one of the Kolapore
 eight against the mother country. For
 some years subsequently he was unable
 to devote much time to shooting, though
 with few exceptions he has attended the
 annual matches of the Provincial and Do-
 minion Associations. As the winner of
 the Grand Aggregate at Sussex, in 1883, he
 holds the N.R.A. medal, and is therefore
 qualified to shoot in the "Prince of
 Wales" match at Bisley. Captain Hartt
 was, in 1886, appointed to the adjut-
 ancy of his corps, a position which he
 still holds. In the following year, having
 completed ten years' service as a captain,
 he received the brevet rank of major.

Lieut. A. D. Cartwright, of the 47th Bat-
 talion, of Kingston, has been shooting for
 several years, and during this time has
 won numerous prizes with the rifle. He
 was the winner of the Bisley match at
 the last D.R.A. meeting at Ottawa, and
 holds second place on the Bisley team.
 This, however, will not be Lieut. Cart-
 wright's first time across, as he was a
 member of the Wimbledon team of 1887,
 and of the Bisley team of 1891.

The veteran member of the team is Lieut.
 "Tom" Mitchell of the 12th Battalion, of
 Toronto. This will be the ninth time he
 has represented Canada at Wimbledon and
 Bisley. He is a native of Dundee, Scotland,
 but came to Canada in 1872 and joined the
 13th Battalion, that nursery of riflemen.
 In 1878, he joined the 10th Royals, of
 Toronto, now the Grenadiers, and went
 through the North-West Rebellion of 1885
 with them as a sergeant. A year ago he
 was gazetted a Lieutenant in the 12th
 York Rangers. His shooting career com-
 menced when he joined the 13th Battalion.
 The following are the years in which he
 has been across: 1874 '76, '77, '81, '83,
 '89, '91, '92. He has won at one time or
 another most of the principal events in
 Canada, and on several occasions has been
 the grand aggregate winner at the Do-
 minion and Province of Quebec and Ontario
 rifle matches. As a member of the Kola-
 pore eight on every one of his trips, he
 has twice had the honor of helping Canada
 to win the trophy, namely: in 1881 and
 1889.

John Crowe, who is a staff-sergeant in
 the First Brigade of Field Artillery, of
 Guelph, Ont., has been a regular attendant
 at the Dominion Rifle Association matches
 at Ottawa since 1874. He won the Gov-
 ernor-General's medal in 1875. Mr. Crowe
 has been selected six times for the Bisley
 team, but only went in 1876, 1882 and
 1889. In the Canadian Military Rifle
 League matches of last year he made the
 aggregate record.

This will be F. Barlett's first trip across,
 although he lost an opportunity of going
 in 1885, when he was at the front during
 the Northwest rebellion. He has always
 been an enthusiastic rifle shot since he com-
 menced shooting in 1880, when he was a
 member of the Queen's Own Rifles. He
 made his first visit to Ottawa in 1883. In
 1884 he won a position on the first 60,
 and in 1885 a place on the Wimbledon
 team. He won the McDougall challenge
 cup in 1886. Last year he was well up
 in several of the matches and won first
 place in the Walker match, taking the in-
 dividual prize, for which he had to shoot
 off a tie. He has on several occasions been
 obliged to shoot off ties, winning every
 time.

Another experienced shot on the team
 is Staff-Sergt. J. H. Simpson, of the Gren-
 adiers, of Toronto. In 1878, at Wim-
 bledon, he was as high as fifth place for
 the Queen's prize, and in 1881 won the
 Alexandria Cup. He has also won the
 Presidents Henry Vase and Waterloo Cup
 at the City of Edinburgh and Midlothian
 Rifle Association matches. Besides these
 his winnings consist of first prizes at
 nearly all the open meetings in England
 and Scotland. He has also represented
 Scotland on several different occasions in

the international matches against England, Ireland and Wales. Last year at Bisley he won the Corporation of London Cup, and led the Canadian contingent in the aggregate of cash winnings.

Herbert Heaven is a private in the 20th Battalion. He has only been shooting a few years, but has already made his mark as a crack shot. He has attended the Ontario Rifle Association meetings since 1889 with more or less success. Two years ago he tried his hand at Ottawa, when he won a place in the Governor-General's hundred. He also won the Canadian Military Rifle League badge of his team for that year. Last year he won a place on the Bisley team and the Bowell sharpshooter's trophy.

Staff-Sergeant A. J. Green, of the 21st Battalion, commenced rifle shooting in 1890, and attended the Dominion Rifle Association matches of that year making a fairly good record for a beginner. In 1891 he got twenty-third place in the Snider aggregate and forty-second place in the Grand aggregate. In 1892 he won third place in the Snider aggregate and first place in the Grand aggregate with a lead of six points. He also won the National Rifle Association medal and the Dominion Rifle Association badge.

Private Roland Tink, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, joined that Battalion in 1876, and served as bugler for seven years. He has been a more than average shot for the last ten years, and is unusually successful with the Martini-Henry. He has four times been within a point or two of getting on the Bisley team. He has been on the skirmishing team of the Guards for ten years, thus belonging to the champion skirmishing team of Canada. He has won Sir A. P. Caron's medal three successive times and has numerous silver cups and spoons.

Lieut. John Limpert, of the 29th Battalion is a young shot, having started shooting in the spring of 1889 on the inauguration of the Hespeler, Ont., Rifle Association, of which he is an enthusiastic member. It may be mentioned here that this association, although in a small rural village, can produce a team fit to compete with the best in the Province of Ontario. Their team took place in each of the association team matches at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting last year. In 1890 Lieut. Limpert attended the Western District Association matches as well as those of the Ontario Rifle Association, without taking any place of notice in either. In 1891 he attended the Ontario and D. R. A. matches and in 1892 he also was at Ottawa, at which meeting he stood second in the Snider Aggregate and fourth in the Grand Aggregate. From the enthusiasm, skill and painstaking care he displays, Lieut. Limpert will doubtless stand well up with the best in this year's Bisley team.

T. C. Boville, like a good many other graduates of Toronto University, had his first taste of the militia and of shooting in K. University, Company of the Queen's Own Rifles and points with pride to the proof of his ability to make fewer misses than the other fellows at the company shoots of that organization. His shooting, however, began in earnest in 1886 when he adorned the rear rank for the

first time in No. 1 Company of the 48rd Battalion, Ottawa and Carleton Rifles. This battalion is known as one of the strongest shooting regiments in Canada. Lieut. Boville, in passing through the various ranks of private, corporal, sergeant and lieutenant, has been well brought up so to speak. For the last three or four years he has figured on the 48rd teams at the Provincial and Dominion meetings and enjoys the reputation of being a "reliable team shot." A few years ago he captured first prize in the standing match at the D. R. A., with a neat score of 88. In last year's D. R. A., he was a member of the 48rd team that won the Walker match and the Gibson trophy. He was also a winner in the Hamilton Powder Company, Macdougall, Standing, Minister of Militia, Snider and Grand Aggregate matches. The Snider is his rifle, but he can shoot a Martini-Henry also as his 89 in the Bisley match last year testifies. He is secretary treasurer of the 48rd Battalion Rifle Association.

By the withdrawal of Staff Sergeant Rolston, at the eleventh hour, a place on the team was given to the waiting man, Quartermaster Sergeant, P. Jardine, of the 29th Battalion of Berlin, Ontario, who immediately accepted and has reached Montreal. His record at the D. R. A. matches at Ottawa was: Grand Aggregate 311; Governor General's match 72; Bisley match 93; grand total 476.

Captain M. Pope was for eleven years a member of the Liverpool Rifle Brigade before he came to Canada. In 1887, he joined the Victoria Rifles as a private and in 1888 took a commission and subsequently passed through the R. S. I. at St. Johns, taking a first-class certificate, one of the highest ever taken at the school. He has shot at Wimbledon, and, therefore, does not go over as a new hand. In 1884, he headed the list of the Liverpool Rifle Brigade in their local competition for Wimbledon and won prizes in the Alexandria and other competitions besides winning other valuables in England at prize meetings. His shooting record in Canada has been first class. In 1889 he won all the aggregate prizes in the Montreal Rifle Association and won the grand aggregate at the same matches in 1891 and was one point short of winning in 1892. Last year he was waiting man for the Bisley team, but at the D. R. A. meeting he won a place for himself on this year's team. Many prizes in the P. Q. R. A. and D. R. A. have also been won by him, and he has won the three military rifle league badges in his regiment since the league matches were started.

John Drysdale, better known as "Jack," the ever-popular color-sergeant of No. 1 Battery of the Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery, is comparatively young as a shooting man, although he has been connected with the battery for the past 17 years. He has only been shooting five years and has attended the Dominion matches during the past three years. Last year he covered himself with glory by winning the Governor General's prize and a place on the Bisley team. At the Garrison matches last year he won the championship of the brigade and a silver cup presented by Major Ogilvie. Mr. Drys-

dale is perhaps better known in Montreal in athletic circles than as a rifleman, and especially so as the anchor-man of the M. G. A. tug-of-war team.

Lieut. R. J. Spearing began his shooting career in the 8th Battalion of Quebec, and has continued it in the 58rd of Sherbrooke with marked success. During the past ten years Lieut. Spearing has been competing with considerable success at the D. R. A. and P. Q. R. A. matches and has always been selected for the provincial eight at Ottawa. In 1890 he held second place in the grand aggregate in the Canadian Military Rifle League, and in 1891 took first champion badge. At the provincial matches last year he was second in the grand aggregate, and first in the 600 yards aggregate. Much credit is due him for what he has done to boom rifle shooting at Sherbrooke, his present place of residence, and where he is a lieutenant in the 58rd Battalion.

THE LAST GAZETTE.

Extract of the Canada Gazette of Saturday, June 24, 1893.—

Active militia. Promotions, appointments and retirements. Cavalry. 1st Hussars, O—A Troop, St. Thomas—To be captain, from 19th June, 1893: Octavius Weld, Esquire, R.S.C.

To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, from 19th June, 1893: George Arthur 8Savage, Gentleman.

2nd Dragoons, Oak Ridges, O.—To be major, from 12th June, 1893: Captain Roland Wilson Gregory, C.C.

D Troop, Queenston.—To be captain, from 12th June, 1893: Lieutenant Alexander Daniel Kerr Servos, R.S.C.

To be 2nd lieutenants, provisionally, from 12th June, 1893: Sergeant Major James Sandham and Sergeant Carl Victor Johnson, R.S.C.

4th Hussars, Kingston, O.—To be adjutant: Lieutenant Thomas Clyde, C. C., from B Troop, vice Captain Henry Smith Greenwood, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

5th Dragoons, Cookshire, Q.—Major Chas. William Shepard, is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

No. 3 Troop, Stanstead.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, from 19th June, 1893: Sergeant Benjamin Benton Morrill, R. S. C. (1st B).

8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, B Troop, Ossekeag.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Edwin Ketchum Parks.

Artillery. London Field Battery, O.—Lieutenant Charles Oliver Fairbank, resigns his commission.

Newcastle Field Battery, N. B.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Richard Leighton Maltby, G. S.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Henry Havelock Johnstone.

Sydney Field Battery, N. S.—To be Veterinary Surgeon: Augustus Chevalier Murphy.

Welland Canal Field Battery, O.—To be Veterinary Surgeon, from 12th June, 1893: Frederick George Hutton.

Montreal Garrison Battalion, Q.—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant William Norval King, G. S.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Frederick William Winter.

New Brunswick Battalion, No. 1 Company, St. John.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Gordon Sutherland McLeod.

British Columbia Battalion, No. 3 Company, Victoria.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Francis Brooke Gregory.

Infantry and Rifles.—1st Battalion, Prince of Wales' Regiment, Montreal, Q.—To be Captains: John Hood, Esquire, R. S. I., from retired list of lieutenant colonels, and Frank Scott, Esquire, S. I., from retired list of captains.

3rd Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada, Montreal, Q.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Morley Pope, R.S.I.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Whitehead Oswald, Gentleman.

6th Battalion, Fusiliers, Montreal, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Herbert Tatley, William Bernard Converse and John Holliston Wilson.

11th Battalion of Infantry, Argenteuil Rangers, Q.—No. 8 Company, Chatham.—To be Captain, from 1st April, 1893; Lieutenant William Williamson, R. S. I.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Corporal Bertie John Temple Williamson.

12th Battalion of Infantry, York Rangers, Aurora, O.—To be adjutant: Lieutenant James Wayling, R.S.I., from No. 7 Company.

15th Battalion, Argyle Light Infantry, Belleville, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Thomas Congdon.

16th Prince Edward Battalion of Infantry.—To be Surgeon: Edward Kidd, Esquire, M. D.

No. 1 Company, Picton.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Frederick William Adams, R. S. I.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Francis Baker Johnson.

No. 3 Concession.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant David Ryerson Wannamaker. Captain James E. Glenn retires from the service.

No. 4 Company, Picton.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: David William Yerex.

No. 5 Company, Demorestville.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Allen Wesley Weese, R. S. I., from No. 3 Company.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Samuel Pembroke Peck.

17th Levis Battalion of Infantry, Q.—To be Quartermaster: Ulric Valiquet.

No. 8 Company, Levis.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Omer Carrier, in succession to Lieutenant Ernest Roy, failed to qualify.

20th Halton Battalion, Lorne Rifles, O.—No. 2 Company, Stewartown.—To be Captain, from 12th June, 1893: Alexander Laing Noble, R.S.I.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Hugh Mathews.

No. 5 Company, Burlington.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 12th June, 1893: Frederick Arthur Kerns.

25th Elgin Battalion of Infantry, O.—No. 2 Company, St. Thomas.—Captain Edward H. Caughell, retires from the service.

26th Middlesex Battalion of Light Infantry, London, O.—To be Major, from

19th June, 1893: Captain Robert McEwen, R. S. I., from the adjutancy.

Major John Frederijk Choate is permitted to retire retaining rank.

No. 3 Company, Glencoe.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally, from 19th June, 1893: Ernest Arthur Billings, and Colour Sergeant Ernest Henry Wenmouth.

No. 8 Company, Ilderton.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 19th June, 1893: Thomas Corzon Allardice.

28th Perth Battalion of Infantry, O.—No. 4 Company, St. Mary's.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 19th June, 1893: Henry White Copus.

No. 5 Company, Listowell. To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Colour Sergeant William Benjamin Culbert.

30th Wellington Battalion of Rifles, O.—No. 2 Company, Guelph.—2nd Lieutenant Thomas Anderson retires from the service.

No. 5 Company, Mount Forest.—To be Captain, from 19th June, 1893: 2nd Lieutenant James Henry Coyne, R.S.I.

32nd Bruce Battalion of Infantry, O.—No. 7 Company, Mildmay.—2nd Lieutenant William Dickson retires from the service.

33rd Huron Battalion of Infantry, O.—No. 8 Company, Gorrie.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally, from 19th June, 1893: Sergeant Samuel George Kaine and William Doig.

No. 9 Company, Dungannon.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 19th June, 1893: Joseph Thomas Goldthorpe.

34th Ontario Battalion of Infantry, O.—No. 5 Company, Uxbridge.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Samuel Simpson Sharpe

41st Brockville Battalion of Rifles, O.—To be Lieutenant: George Henry Funnell, S.I., from retired list of lieutenants.

No. 3 Company, Delta.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John George Creeggan, in succession to Lieut. M. S. Brown.

42nd Brockville Battalion of Infantry, O.—No. 6 Company, Pembroke.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 12th June, 1893: Thomas Deacon Delahey.

45th West Durham Battalion of Infantry, O.—No. 2 Company, Fenelon Falls.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally, from 12th June, 1893: Isaac Newton Smaile and Noble E. Johnson.

47th Frontenac Battalion of Infantry, Kingston, O.—To be Major: Captain and Brevet Major Robert Hewton, M.S., from No. 1 Company.

50th Battalion of Infantry, Huntingdon Rangers, Q.—No. 1 Company, Huntingdon.—Lieutenant Archibald William Cameron, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of Officers of Active Militia.

No. 4 Company, Athelstan.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Daniel McGinnis,

55th Megantic Light Infantry Battalion Q.—No. 3 Company, New Ireland.—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant William John Briggs, R.S.I.

57th Battalion of Infantry, Peterborough Rangers, O.—To be Adjutant: Captain Ernest Frederick Mason, R.S.I.

63rd Halifax Battalion of Rifles, N.S.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Samuel George Wilson, William Ernest Thompson, and William Codner Henley Moore.

65th Battalion Mount Royal Rifles, Montreal, Q.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Leonard Godfroi de Tonnancour, R.S.I.

67th Battalion, Carleton Light Infantry, N. B.—To be Surgeon: Robert McCrea, M.D.

No. 1 Company, Woodstock.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant George Anderson, E. C., (1st B.)

71st York Battalion of Infantry, N. B.—No. 1 Company, St. Mary's.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Colour Sergeant William Henry Grey, R.S.I.

No. 3 Company, Stanley.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant, John Evans Saxon, R.S.I.

76th Battalion of Rifles, Voltigeurs de Chateauguay, Ste. Martine, Q.—To be Adjutant: Lieutenant Legius Antoine Gagnier, R. S. I.

80th Nicolet Battalion of Infantry, Q.—No. 1 Company, St. Edouard de Gentilly.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Frank Mailhot.

81st Portneuf Battalion of Infantry, Q.—No. 1 Company, Pointe aux Trembles.—To be Lieutenant: Private Joseph Edwin Savary, R.S.I. (1st B.)

82nd Queen's County, Battalion of Infantry, P.E.I.—No. 5 Company, Brookfield.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant William George Darke, R.S.I.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant William Anderson McDuff.

85th Battalion of Infantry, Montreal, Q.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Tancrede Pagnuelo, is granted the rank of Captain.

No. 3 Company, Laprairie.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Alexandre Labelle. Captain Joseph H. A. Sylvestre, is permitted to retire retaining rank.

87th Quebec Battalion of Infantry, Q.—No. 1 Company, Charlesbourg.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Joseph Edouard Villeneuve.

No. 5 Company, Beauport.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Francois Fontaine.

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BREVET.

To be Major, from 1st June, 1893: Captain Morris J. Beam, Adjutant 28th Battalion.

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CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain John Earnshaw Botterill, R.S.I., No. 10 Company, 58th Battalion

Lieutenant Albert George Gilmour, R.S.I., No. 7 Company, 36th Battalion.

Lieutenant Hermenegilde Bourk, R.S.I., No. 2 Company, 80th Battalion.

2nd Lieutenant William John Briggs, R.S.I., No. 3 Company, 55th Battalion.

2nd Lieutenant Ubaldo Frenet, R.S.I., No. 5 Company, 81st Battalion.

2nd Lieutenant Christopher Nelson Lyster, R.S.I., No. 6 Company, 54th Battalion.

2nd Lieutenant Charles Chester Deyr, R.S.I., No. 3 Company, 52nd Battalion.

2nd Lieutenant Archie Fulton McLachlin, R.S.I., No. 1 Company, 25th Battalion.

2nd Lieutenant James Henry Coyne, R.S.I., No. 5 Company, 30th Battalion.

2nd Lieutenant William John Taylor, R.S.I., 7th Battalion.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Canadians naturally take a great deal of interest in the Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment, the old 100th, which was raised in Canada. The following budget of news has been received from the headquarters of the regiment and should be interesting to all readers of the Military Gazette:

The 1st Battalion (100th) is now Stationed at Deesa, Guyarat, Bombay Presidency in India. The regiment on board H. M. Indian Troopship "Crocodile" on 5th, 6th October, 1877. Strength: Two field officers, six captains, 11 subalterns, one staff, 33 sergeants, 23 corporals, 15 drummers, 620 privates, 60 women, 110 children, and disembarked on 10th November, 1877. It has therefore nearly 16 years foreign service, and by the time it returns home to England in the trooping season 1893-94-95, will have been longer abroad than any other regiment.

On 1st May, 1892, it published its first regimental paper entitled "The Maple Leaf." This paper is published monthly, and in addition to regimental news, contains a short history of the regiment from March, 1858, the time it was raised in Canada, down to the present time. Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the editor "The Maple Leaf," 100th Royal Canadians, Deesa, Bombay, India.

The collar badge worn by this regiment on their uniform is the Prince of Wales's plume, but it is very probable that the maple leaf of Canada, will very shortly be worn on the collars of the uniform in addition to the plume.

2nd Battalion (109th) is now stationed in Albuhera Barracks, South Camp, Aldershot. It returned home to England from India in 1877, and will soon be going on its tour of foreign service. It is one, if not the smartest regiment in the Aldershot Division. It is like the 100th, celebrated for its fine physique and marching powers. In 1892 it was second by one point only in bayonet exercise team competitions at Aldershot, and also at the Royal military tournament (open to the army) competitions, held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, London. At the army annual athletic sports held at Aldershot in July, 1892, it made a record by its officers' and men's tug-of-war teams, winning both championships for those competitions. On the Queen's Birthday parade held 24th May, 1893, the regiment marched past in superb style. In May, 1893, its physical drill with arms team won the 1st prize from out the whole district, at the Bronze Medal divisional tournament, Aldershot. The regiment received a perfect ovation for its prowess and splendid performances on the conclusion of the tournament.

It is sending up the following teams to compete at the Royal military tournament held in London this year, viz.: Physical drill with arms team, one heavyweight and one 120 stone (light) tug-of-war teams.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS RIFLEMEN.

The annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association was held Friday night 23rd ult at the Magog House, Lt.-Col Morehouse presiding and C. N. Fraser acting Secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read. The election of officers was next in order only some few changes being made in last year's list. Lieut. Spearing consented to gain act as Secretary with Mr. Charley Fraser as assistant. It was decided to hold the match in August this year, and to open two matches to all comers. It was also decided to affiliate with the Dominion Association. The Secretary was to arrange for collectors to solicit prizes from our citizens in cash and kind and they will no doubt meet with the same liberal response as in years past.

The 60th Batt. and Missisquoi County Rifle Association held its annual meeting at the Bedford House, on the 30th June, 1893, Lt.-Col. Rowe, President, in the chair, and Dr. Hart acting as Secretary.

After the minutes of the previous meeting and the Financial Statement for 1892 were read and approved, Lt.-Col. Gilmour moved, and Major Hawley seconded the following resolution:

"That the members of the 60th Batt. and Missisquoi County Rifle Association in annual meeting assembled, express their deepest regret at the death of their Secretary-Treasurer, the late M. D. Corey, Esq., an officer who ever took an active and zealous part in promoting the welfare of the Association, and beg to tender their heartfelt sympathies to the near relatives and friends of the deceased in their sore bereavement. And it is further resolved that the above resolution be inscribed in the minutes of the Association, and copies sent to the family and to local papers."

The officers elected for the ensuing year were, Patron, Hon. G. B. Baker, M. P.; Vice-Patrons, E. E. Spencer, M. P., Hon. Thos. Wood, M. L. C., and Major J. C. McCorkill; Presidents, Major Hawley, 60th Batt.; Vice-Presidents, Lt.-Col. Rowe, Lt.-Col. Gilmour, Surgeon Slack, U. T. Chilton, Esq., H. Beatty, Esq., and J. M. Hill, Jr., Esq.; Secretary-Treasurer, Capt. D. A. Hart, M. D.; Executive Committee, Lt.-Col. Rowe, Major Jameson, Capt. McFie, 60th Batt., Capt. McFie, 6th Cavalry Lieut. A. F. Beatty; Range officers, Major Jameson and U. T. Chilton; Lt.-Col. Gilmour, Lieut. Beatty and Lieut. Reid were named as a committee to choose a range, place and date of meeting for the next annual matches. Major Jameson was elected as the representative of this Association to the P. Q. R. A., affiliation with which was unanimously decided upon.

STANDING ARMIES OF EUROPE.

The following table will show the armies of Europe on a war footing in 1869 and 1892:

	1869.	1892.
France - - -	1,350,000	4,350,000
Germany - - -	1,300,000	5,000,000
Russia - - -	1,100,000	4,000,000
Austria - - -	750,000	1,900,000
Italy - - -	570,000	2,236,000
England - - -	450,000	602,000
Spain - - -	450,000	800,000
Turkey - - -	320,000	1,150,000
Switzerland - - -	150,000	489,000
Sweden-Norway - - -	130,000	338,000
Belgium - - -	95,000	258,000
Portugal - - -	70,000	154,000
Denmark - - -	45,000	91,000
Holland - - -	45,000	185,000
Monetnegro - - -	40,000	55,000
Greece - - -	35,000	180,000
Roumania - - -	33,000	280,000
Serbia - - -	25,000	180,000

We see that in 1869 Europe had 6,958,000 soldiers and that now she has 22,248,000, more than triple the number in 1869.

The military expenses follow the same rate of progression, as the following figures will show, the estimate being in francs.

	1869.	1892.
Russia - - -	492,000,000	991,000,000
France - - -	471,000,000	691,000,000
England - - -	484,000,000	663,000,000
Germany - - -	224,000,000	561,000,000
Austria - - -	182,000,000	314,000,000
Italy - - -	141,000,000	298,000,000
Spain - - -	100,000,000	142,000,000
Holland - - -	41,000,000	59,000,000
Belgium - - -	29,000,000	40,000,000
Switzerland - - -	9,000,000	36,000,000
Portugal - - -	22,000,000	35,000,000
Sweden - - -	18,000,000	45,000,000
Roumania - - -	14,000,000	30,000,000
Denmark - - -	14,000,000	29,000,000
Greece - - -	2,000,000	19,000,000
Serbia - - -	12,000,000	29,000,000

Europe expended in 1869 2,228,000,000 francs on its armies, and now she expends 4,069,000,000 francs, and the various governments and they have not yet enough.

CORRESPONDENCES.

Mr. Editor,—

I'm a grumbler.

As an old rifle shot who will deny me my pet privilege of "kicking?"

The matter now?

Well I went down to see the Bisley team off the other night on the Sarnia.

The night was lovely (so was the mud on the wharves) but such a send off! A dozen or so of the personal friends of the Montreal members of the team, one or two others, and that's all; no hand to cheer the scene. Not even a solitary bagpipe, to drown the bellowing of the cattle being driven to their quarters on the ship.

Does not the Montreal Brigade take enough interest in rifle shooting to have a hand down, and may be a few officers and men in uniform to liven things up to do honor to the team going over as Canada's champions at Bisley?

What an encouragement to young shots

whose hope it is to win a place on this team to see these men sneaking off in this way.

But we will hope for better times and I trust that you will lend your space to this kick from a

RIFLE-SHOT,

Montreal, June 26, 1893.

The Ed. Can. Mil. Gazette,—

Dear Sir: I note, with horror, in the advance programme of the D.R.A. matches printed in the daily papers, that the old and unsatisfactory manner of serving out ammunition is again to be reverted to, viz., the purchasing on the ranges by the competitors, of the ammunition required for the matches. Why this should be I cannot surmise; is it because the official in charge of the ammunition cannot keep his accounts straight? Or is it because the council wish to have a breeze over the ammunition question every year?

If the first is the reason, better transfer the ammunition man to some post he can fill more able. Any old apple woman should be able to keep track of the number of rounds served out at a properly organized range. When the range boxes are returned to store the coupon should correspond with the number of rounds sent to the firing points. Why we competitors should be saddled with this unnecessary piece of nonsense is something quite incomprehensible to me.

Apart from the fact that this rule leaves open a considerable loophole for competitors to use other ammunition of a different issue it adds considerably to the element of danger by enforcing every one of the four hundred and odd competitors to carry with them from ten to thirty rounds.

At Bisle, that modern paragon of rifle meetings, a single round of ammunition cannot be purchased in camp, for obvious reasons.

I hope to see you take this matter up, Mr. Editor, and look for a vehement protest from my fellow competitors from all parts of Canada.

MARK IV.

The Queen's Sailors at New York

There is no denying the fact that the blue jackets of Admiral Hopkins, fleet captured the hearts of the New Yorkers. Even that rabid enemy of England and everything English the Sun, had this to say about the British visitors: "Behold the back of Vice Admiral, Sir John O. Hopkins, K.C. B., it is quite proper to say something that could not be said gracefully to his face, for the reason that it would make that gallant sailor blush as red as one of his own lobster marines. Sir John captured New York, and held the people of this town captive as long as his ships swung to the North river tides. His courtesy, his tact, his unflinching disposition to please and be pleased, and above all, his unmistakable true-blue stuff and manliness, completed the conquest that was begun by the admiration compelled in impartial minds by the appearance of the splendid sea-going and sea-fighting

machine which Sir John commands. Good luck attend the "Blake," the "Australia," the "Magicienne," and the little "Tartar!" Good luck to their commander, and to those under him. The British admiral has done more than any other visiting Englishman in recent years to create and cement friendship between the two English-speaking nations."

The evening edition of the Sun, a couple of days previous related the following incident: Last Saturday afternoon a group of sailors from the Magicienne and Tartar stood on Riverside drive talking to an old man with a high hat and gold eyeglasses. The old man had stopped them and was asking them to explain several matters about their respective ships.

They conversed for about 10 minutes. Then the old man put his hand in his pocket and drew out some \$1 bills. He offered a bill to each man. The sailors drew back affronted. They refused to accept them.

Finally one of them, who acted as spokesman, said, touching his cap:

"Much obliged, sir, but we don't take money—we earn all we want. But," he added in a propitiatory tone, "if you had a cigar, sir, we'd be willin' to smoke it."

But the old man did not smoke, unfortunately. He walked away looking very blank.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Saluting Question.

The question having been raised in Toronto whether a volunteer is compelled to salute an officer when he meets him in plain clothes on the street and a Toronto morning paper having twice asserted in its military column that volunteers were obliged by military regulations to do so, the Adjutant General the officer commanding was asked what the rules of the Canadian militia were on the subject. He replied in effect that there was no order on the point and that it was, therefore, optional with the volunteer as to whether he saluted an officer in civilian dress when he met him on the street. As officers were commissioned by the Crown, and not elected by members of the force, the volunteers were not supposed to know one man from another in civilian's dress. Of course if he happened to know an officer of his corps under such circumstances it would be quite a proper thing to salute, but it was not obligatory. It is obvious to those acquainted with our volunteer system that this construction of the rule by the Adjutant General is the only workable practice. There are many privates in the ranks quite equal in social rank with their captains, and while ever ready to recognize their inferior rank in uniform and while on military duty, would present any rule or regulation requiring them to salute fellow citizens they meet on the streets a dozen times every day. Militia headquarters, however, does not permit the members of a company to meet in civilian dress, take action relating to military affairs and then shelter themselves from responsibility by claiming that their civilian dress exempted them from the military consequences of their acts. This

was the case in appeal recently dealt with at headquarters, with the result that a whole company was read out of the service in British Columbia.—Trompette in Quebec Telegraph.

Those Bullet Proof Clothes.

Yes, let me like a soldier fall!

But, stay, that wish is vain.

Clothed in the Mannheim overall
I shall not fall again.

All vainly I with heaving breast

Shall seek a warrior's tomb,

For I have that upon my chest

Which mocks a hero's doom.

This wire-meshed plastron on my chest,

Doth mock a soldier's doom—

Doth mock a soldier's doom.

Yet, blame me not that this should be

When I to battle go:

Nor think that still with chivalry

My heart is not aglow.

Though o'er my clay no chargers prance,

Believe me, once for all,

That still, if I'd the slightest chance,

I'd like a soldier fall.

That still, with proud, disdainful glance,

I'd like a soldier fall—

I'd like a soldier fall.

Meanwhile, if by the hurtling ball

No one of us is dropped—

If no one like a soldier fall,

Promotion must be stopped.

Avant! then—take that coat away,

Which bullets can repel;

And, as our dirge, still sing the lay

That we like soldiers fell!

Still sing that good old crusted lay,

That we like soldiers fell—

That we like soldiers fell!

—London Truth.

Additions to the British Fleet.

The British admiralty has given positive orders that between now and April 1, 1894, the following new ships must be completed, and be ready for service: The first-class battle-ships Empress of India, Repulse, Ramilies, Resolution and Royal Oak, each of 14,150 tons displacement, 13,000 horse-power, 17 1-2 knots speed, and a battery of four 13 1-2-inch and 10 6-inch breech-loading rifles, 28 rapid firing guns, besides machine guns and torpedo launching tubes; the first-class Barfleur and Centurion, of 10,500 tons displacement, 18 1-4 knots speed and a heavy armament for each; the first-class protected cruisers Crescent, Endymion, St. George, Gibraltar, Grepton and Thesens, of 19 knots speed, and each carrying two 9-inch and ten 6-inch breech-loading rifles, and various rapid-firing and machine guns; the second-class protected cruisers Cambria, Arctica and Bonaventure, each of 19 1-2 knots speed, and an armament of two 6-inch rifles, eight rapid-firing guns and several Hotchkiss revolving cannon and machine guns. There will also be ten first-class torpedo gunboats, the Speedy, with 20 1-4 knots speed, and the Anelope, Dryad, Hazard, Hebe, Leda, Onyx, Reward, Jaseur, and Niger, each with a speed of 19 1-4 knots.

The light armored Italian cruiser Marco Polo, recently launched at Castellamare, is peculiar in this feature of construction,

that she has a steel ram projecting out from the bow and 8 1-2 feet below the water line. She is 327 feet long and 4,580 tons displacement. There is a water line belt of armor for about two-thirds the length of the vessel, and which covers the space between the protective and battery decks. Above this belt the side armor rises seven feet and more to the upper deck for a length of 164 feet amidships. The side armor and belt are both terminated by thwartship bulkheads. The space between the protective deck and the battery deck has the usual cellular subdivisions. The steel used in her construction is entirely of Italian make. All the guns will be in an armored redoubt, with the exception of two of the six 6-inch guns, which will be placed in small turrets or barbets, are forward on the forecastle, and are aft on the poop. The small re-firing and machine guns will be mounted on the upper deck and in the military tops of the masts. Another similar vessel is under construction at Spz-zia, and another is to be built at Castel-lamare.

What Wars Cost.

The cost of the war between the Northern and Southern States was frightful, and has lately been partially computed by The New York Sun in a table dealing with the Northern States alone, as follows:

Current war expenses -	\$3,144,975,087
Bounties other than Fed. -	288,941,129
Estimated private contributions -	50,000,000
Loss of soldiers' productive labor -	1,017,241,200
War claims of various sorts -	140,000,000
Interest on war debt -	2,355,829,102
Pensions on account of civil war -	1,431,198,500
Total -	\$8,425,185,017

From this total is necessarily excluded any valuation of the enormous loss which the Republic suffered from the collapse of business, the restriction of commerce, and the cessation of industry. Nor is the loss from depreciation in currency included. No statement is given regarding the cost of the war in the Confederate States, but from a Congressional Committee report made in 1872. It is learned that the total ascertained loss in property and debts, State and Confederate, was given at over five thousand millions. Adding the sums together as given by the Sun and the report referred to, we have the following startling and staggering figures of cost:

United States -	\$8,425,185,017
Confederacy -	5,262,303,504
Total -	\$13,687,988,521

The greatest conqueror of ancient times could not have equalled this enormous waste of what might have been a profitably employed sum of money.

Captain Cook not a Captain.

Although we speak of "Captain Cook's Journal" that famous navigator, as Capt. Wharton reminds us, was on his first and most important voyage round the world

only "captain by courtesy, being, in fact, lieutenant in command. It is evident, however, that he was the inspiring genius of the expedition. Many a quaintly characteristic entry will be found in his Journal, now for the first time presented to readers in the substantial volume which Mr. Elliot Stock has published but everywhere the indefatigable zeal and scientific ardor of this martyr to the cause of geographical exploration are apparent. It is remarked that he had a happy knack of finding names for localities, and with some notable exception—among which "Botany Bay" will at once occur to the reader—his names have not been, and are not likely to be, altered. His rule seems to have been to adopt the native name wherever he could ascertain and imitate the sound. Where this was impossible he generally managed to find a descriptive and distinctive appellation for each promontory, bay or island.—London Daily News.

Lord Roberts, on leaving India, expressed his opinion that so long as Afghanistan remains friendly and independent, and England has a mobile and well-equipped army ready to maintain the integrity of the Empire, as well as a system of communication which will enable her to concentrate troops at any desired point in a very short time, she has little to fear in case of war on her northwestern frontiers, and has a good chance of protecting her interests there without a long and costly struggle. In Lord Robert's opinion the army as a whole was never more efficient than at the present time, although he admits that the raw material is somewhat defective. Happily, however, England makes better use of it than formerly, the soldier's health being better looked after, while he is better clothed and fed, and there are more comforts and rational amusements provided for him. The result is that the death rate, which before the mutiny was as high as 69, has been reduced to 16.6 per 1,000.

The discovery of another burial trench in connection with the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814, was made lately by some men digging post holes on the grounds of Mrs. Lowell, at Drummondville, opposite the post office. There were found three skulls, some arm and leg bones, bullets flattened upon one side and five buttons. Three buttons are distinctly marked "Royal Scots." One has apparently three cannon and balls upon it, indicating the Royal Artillery; and one something like I or T or F—most probably I, for incorporated militia. G. R. also appears, but whether on accoutrements or clothing the correspondent who furnished this information did not say. These letters, however, stand for Glengarry regiment. The excavation will be proceeded with as fast as the frost goes out of the with, and the Lundy's Lane Historical Society propose to reinter the remains on the coming anniversary of the battle.

The following was the programme outlined by the Admiralty for the new Paci-

fic flagship, the Royal Arthur, on her voyage to the Straits of Magellan, on which she started the last week in March: Portsmouth to Las Palmas, 1,600 miles, in 4 days 14 hours, at the rate of 14 1-2 knots an hour; Las Palmas to Rio de Janeiro, 3,700, 12 days 11 hours, at 12 knots; Rio to Monte Video, 980 miles, 8 days 8 hours, at 12 knots; Monte Video to Stanley, Falkland Islands, 1,000 miles, 3 days 10 hours, at 12 knots; Stanley to Sandy Point, 580 miles, 2 days, at 12 knots. The vessel is to be steamed for 24 hours at the rate of 16 1-2 knots, and this trial will be made between Las Palmas and Rio. If no serious breakdown is recorded the present voyage will be regarded as a good test of the Royal Arthur's steaming powers.

Dr Oliver delivered a most interesting lecture at St. Mark's hall, on Thursday evening May 18th, on the subject of the utilization of railway transport of and wounded in peace and war, and dwelling especially on the vital necessity it is to every country to be in a position to make ample preparations at short notice for the ready conversion of freight cars into ambulance waggons in anticipation of this latter contingency. He pointed out very forcibly what a terrible amount of human suffering and sacrifice of life lack of forethought and culpable neglect in this respect cost the United States in the rebellion of 1861-63, and gave a very vivid description of the various attempts made by them to modify their freight cars to meet this emergency, all of which, he said, fell far short of the three principal methods, the "Grand," "Lavodovisky", and Bry" systems, now universally adopted by the various principalities of Europe, each of which he delineated. Those, he stated, were known as "temporary" ambulance trains; but, in addition to those, there were, in each of the large cities, at the base of operations, numerous "permanent" ones, which are regular travelling hospitals, fully equipped with all necessary surgical appliances, clothes room, surgery, kitchen, operating room, and are capable, each, of accommodating 160 seriously wounded in war; while during peace they are constantly used as "school trains" for instructions of the medical staff attached to them. So important is this great question of railway transport to those nations, that all lines are under government supervision, and are specially constructed for strategical purpose rather than commercial interests, and all baggage cars have to be made with simple fixtures to enable them to be utilized as ambulance waggons when required. He also called attention to the great interest now bestowed by England, and all Europe in instructing, not only all railway officials, factory hands and police, but the mass of the population in the treatment of case of "surgical emergency" in time of war, and the vast pro-

por this has attained in France and Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Russia, where men and women of all classes of society have not only founded themselves into immense "national aid societies" for the care and nursing of sick and wounded on the battle field, but have, irrespective of government aid, built and fully equipped large hospitals at all the principal stations on the lines of railways which covered the frontiers of those countries with chief cities in their interior, for the reception at any moment, of seriously wounded in the event of war; and as he represented, the present conditions of the civilized world render it advisable that all countries should thus be prepared for war emergencies, owing to the vast strides steam and electricity have made within the last quarter of a century, and also to the fact that there are in Europe at this present moment over 22,000,000 of armed hosts ready to take the field in 24 hours notice. And as he suggestively remarked, if the torch of war is once kindled in Europe, England can scarcely avoid its sparks; and if so, and the British Lion should be snared at by the Russian Bear and Eagles of the continent, like the legend of old regarding the mouse and the lion, she may require the Beaver of Canada to assist her in her calamity, and set her free.

In conclusion, he briefly referred to the best means to be pursued by railway men for the temporary treatment of persons injured in railway accidents, and the methods of converting an ordinary first class carriage into an ambulance waggon for their conveyance to the nearest hospital. He also suggested in this connection that every train should have a means of tapping telegraph lines, and urged upon railway officials the necessity of supplying each passenger train with a small emergency chest containing chlorform, ether, Emarch's and other bandages, carbolic acid or tablets of bichloride of mercury for disinfectant purposes. Also hypodermic tablets of morphia and cocaine, to alleviate suffering; cotton wool, tape, threads, surgical needles, etc.; all of which could be provided by the company at a very trivial expense.

The team of Victoria horse artillery, sent to England at the expense of Sir William J. Clarke to take part in the military tournament at Islington and the Bisley rifle meeting, is highly spoken of. The team consists of two officers, Major Hughes, the commander, and Lieut. Ryan, and 12 men. They will enter for most of the competitions at Islington and all the principal events at Bisley. Major Hughes, in reply to questions, stated that they hardly expected to carry off any prizes, their visit to England being chiefly for the purpose of learning.

THE SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO'S CUP.



The handsome trophy represented above, was presented to the Province of Quebec Rifle Association by the well known firm of silver platers, Messrs. Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., of Montreal, and we feel sure that riflemen will join us in our thanks for this prize.

The cup, which is to be won twice before becoming the property of any team, was won as the aggregate team prize in the P. Q. R. A. matches by the team of the 12th York Rangers. The score was 1,485 points, giving an average per man of nine points over inners.

Handsome Oak Framed Engravings as Prizes for Rifle Competition.

The Military Gazette is and always has been supported principally by shooting men, whose organ it has always been, and whose interest it is always ready and eager to champion. (Wishing to do something on its own account to help the riflemen, the new owners of this paper have decided to offer a handsome prize for competition to any regiment or company in Canada. In doing this they are not trying to pose as philanthropists; they have a selfish object, as well as the promotion of rifle shooting in view. This object is to increase the usefulness of the paper and enlarge its field, by increasing its circulation. The more subscribers we have the better our paper will be.

The conditions then on which we will present these prizes are: 1st. Eight names are to be sent us, of members of your regiment, who are not at present subscribers to our paper, and who want to receive it. 2ndly. Sixteen dollars, the amount of the eight subscriptions for one year must accompany the names and these will receive the Gazette for one year.

The prize will then be forwarded all charges prepaid to any address in Canada, to be competed for by the regiment thus qualified, all conditions of shooting, etc., to be settled by the committee of its rifle association, and the result and full de-

tails of the match to be forwarded for publication to this paper.

You will be astonished to find how many of your officers and shooting men, men who would be much interested by our paper and to whom it would be of much practical use, do not subscribe for it.

The following is a list of the prizes from which you may make a selection:

The Roll Call, by Mrs. Butler, size of frame 30 by 42 inches; Quatre Bras, by Mrs. Butler, size of frame 30 by 42 inches; Balaclava, by Mrs. Butler, size of frame 30 by 42 inches; Pour La Patrie, by L. Royer, size of frame, 27 by 36 inches; or the pair; Trompette d' Dragons by Detaille, size of frame 22 by 28 inches; Chasseur a Cheval by de Neuville, size of frame 22 by 28 inches. This pair are beautifully colored engravings, while the other pictures are in black and white, and all are the work of Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Cie., Paris, successors to the world renowned house of Goupil.

For a Mess Room or Armory no picture could be more suitable. Do you not think that your officers and men would be glad to get for your regimental matches, a prize worth fully \$12.00 at practically no cost to themselves?

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